

areas, and the size of the government grows, as we've just seen—it wasn't just 8 percent today, but you add the 8 to all of that before from the "porkulous" bill, we're talking about a massive increase in government.

And the Republicans did make some mistakes. We spent more money than we should have, but it's nothing on the scale of what we're talking about here.

We're joined by a very distinguished colleague of mine from Louisiana. And, Congressman SCALISE, we'd appreciate if you could join us.

And I yield time.

Mr. SCALISE. Thank you. I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri. What we've been talking about is the concern that a lot of us have with the runaway spending we have here in Washington.

And as we all sat in this Chamber last night and listened to the President, there were a number of things he said that I think we all agreed with. One of the things that he harped on was the concern about adding more money, billions and trillions of dollars, to the national debt, and I share that concern.

But I think what's even of more concern is that, if we look at what's happened in these last 6 weeks, we've seen not a reduction in spending, not a reduction in debts, we've seen a dramatic increase. In fact, in just the last 6 weeks since Barack Obama has been President, we've seen over \$2 trillion added to the national debt. That's a 20 percent increase in the national debt. And that's the burden that our children and our grandchildren are going to have to inherit.

Mr. AKIN. Reclaiming my time for a minute.

You're saying a 20 percent increase in the national debt. So you add up all of the national debt since the country was born, you put that all together, and you're saying we added 20 percent to that in a period of 6 weeks?

Mr. SCALISE. In a period of 6 weeks between the spending bill that was passed and signed into law last week, added \$800 billion in new government spending—not a bill to help stimulate our economy; a bill to massively grow the size of government, many programs, as you discussed, that are permanent programs, not one-time infrastructure spending.

The other thing—and tomorrow there will be a bill filed; the President will be presenting his new budget. The expectations of what we're hearing is that that budget will be over \$1 trillion out of balance. More money added to the national debt.

And on top of that, a bill that a lot of us that are concerned about this runaway spending voted against, but a bill that passed today was this omnibus bill: \$400 billion of additional spending, representing an 8 percent increase in government spending at a time when States and families across this country are cutting back their spending because of tough economic times. Seems

like Washington's the only place going on a spending spree.

It's hard to picture when yesterday you hear somebody talking about the dangers of adding more money to the national debt, ironically on Mardi Gras day, and it seems like today and tomorrow, when these bills are filed, adding trillions more debt, it seems like the same people are trying to act like the King of Carnival, throwing beads and trinkets to people with more government spending.

This was a picture that was actually in the New Orleans newspaper yesterday on Mardi Gras Day, and it talked about and it shows people throwing money, literally throwing money from a float. And it's titled "Stimulus," and they said, "We'll worry about the hangover tomorrow."

And the sad part of it is, it's not our money that they're throwing. It's not only the taxpayers' money, but it's our children and grandchildren's money that they're throwing, because this is money we don't have. This is money that's going to go out and be printed up on a printing press because we don't have that money sitting in a bank somewhere.

And so it adds more money—over 20 percent in 6 weeks has been added to the national debt. And that's the burden our children and grandchildren will inherit. And this has to end.

Mr. AKIN. Reclaiming my time.

You're talking about, in the last 6 or 7 weeks, we have added 20 percent to the debt. And yet, when you take a look at the money that we've spent, it's not going to do any good to help us with joblessness, it's not going to get the economy going, it just is flat not going to work. Because we can already see that it didn't work when you used the same approach during the "Raw Deal" or the New Deal. Henry Morgenthau says it won't work. He's the guy that engineered the plan. He says it won't work. And the Japanese tried it, and it didn't work for them. And yet we have solutions to the problem that will work which are being ignored.

You know, gentlemen, one of the things that I think we have to be careful of: We are in a very difficult time in America right now, and a lot of people recognize that.

And we'll have to continue this next week on Wednesday. And I really appreciate my good friend from Louisiana joining us, Congressman SCALISE.

#### REVISIONS TO THE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2008 AND 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 301(c) of S. Con. Res. 70, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009,

I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revised 302(a) allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Section 301(c) of S. Con. Res. 70 directs the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust discretionary spending limits for certain program integrity initiatives described in section 301(a) of the concurrent resolution. A corresponding table is attached.

#### DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATION

(In millions of dollars)

	BA	OT
Current allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2008 .....	1,050,478	1,094,944
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	1,011,718	1,106,112
Change for H. R. 1105 program integrity initiatives:		
Fiscal Year 2008 .....	0	0
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	968	892
Revised allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2008 .....	1,050,478	1,094,944
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	1,012,686	1,107,004

□ 1815

#### 30-SOMETHING WORKING GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, we are here to convene what has unfortunately become a little bit more infrequent in this legislative session, our 30-Something Working Group. We're so glad that the Speaker of the House has once again convened the 30-Something members of the Democratic Caucus to work on issues affecting not only our generation of Americans who are struggling like everyone else with this very difficult economy, but also on behalf of all Americans who are crying out right now to the Obama administration, to this Congress, to both Democrats and Republicans, to step up to the plate and help them start making ends meet.

And we're going to be here today with my colleague, Mr. ALTMIRE—hopefully we will be joined a little bit later by one of our new members of the 30-Something Caucus, Mr. BOCCIERI—to discuss really what I think is becoming a historic moment in this Nation's history as President Obama challenges this Congress and this Nation to do two things; to step up to the plate and enact short-term stimulus to create jobs in this country, to put people back to work, to make banks start lending again, and to get our economy recovering, but also to do something else; to recognize that this economy has been imperiled for a very long time by a weak energy policy, by a crippling health care system with rising costs, and a relative lack of investment in education compared to those countries that we compete with. And his challenge to us last night was to do what we need to do now and to come together to rebuild this economy in the short term, but also in the long term.